Lecture 4 - Java Graphical User Interface (GUI): JavaFX Part I

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Java Graphical User Interface (GUI)

An example of a Graphical User Interface (GUI):



Java Graphical User Interface (GUI)

what is Java Graphical User Interface (GUI)?

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What is Java Graphical User Interface (GUI)?

A **Java Graphical User Interface (GUI)** is a user-friendly interface that allows users to interact with Java applications using graphical components such as buttons, text fields, windows, and menus, instead of text-based commands.

Java provides several frameworks and libraries to develop GUI-based applications, including **Swing**, **JavaFX**, **and AWT**.



Java Graphical User Interface (GUI)

Feature	AWT	Swing	JavaFX
Best for	Legacy applications	Desktop applications	Modern applications
Performance	Fast but outdated	Slightly slower	Optimized with GPU acceleration
Customization	Limited	Flexible	Highly customizable with CSS
Ease of Use	Simple but outdated	Requires more code	Supports FXML (easier UI design)
Mobile Support	No	No	Yes (via Gluon)

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- JavaFX is a Java library used to develop Desktop applications as well as Rich Internet Applications (RIA).
- The applications built in JavaFX, can run on multiple platforms including Web, Mobile and Desktops.



JavaFX features include:

- A set of graphics and media packages: It provides a powerful 2D and 3D graphics engine that allows developers to create rich content applications.
- Scene Builder: A visual layout tool for designing JavaFX application interfaces.
- Rich Set of UI Components: like buttons, text fields, tables, trees, tabs, charts, and more, which can be easily integrated into applications.



JavaFX Applications Example 1: Chatroom (GitHub Project)



JavaFX Applications Example 2: SuperMario (GitHub Project)



JavaFX Applications Example 3: Gomoku(Example Project will be released later)





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JavaFX application is divided into Stages, Scenes and nodes.

• Stage acts like a container for all the JavaFX objects.







JavaFX application is divided into Stages, Scenes and nodes.

• Scene holds all the physical contents (nodes) of a JavaFX application. The object of the primary stage is passed to the start() method. We need to call show() method on the primary stage object to show our primary stage.







JavaFX application is divided into **Stages**, **Scenes** and **nodes**.

• Scene Graph can be seen as the collection of various nodes. A node is an element that is visualized on the stage. It can be any button, text box, layout, image, radio button, check box, etc.



JavaFX application is divided into **Stages**, **Scenes** and **nodes**.

• An example of JavaFX structure.



A JavaFX application that prints hello world on the console by clicking the button.

• Step 1: Extend javafx.application.Application and override start().

package application; import javafx.application.Application; import javafx.stage.Stage; public class Hello_World extends Application{

@Override

}

public void start(Stage primaryStage) throws Exception {
 // TODO Auto-generated method stub



A JavaFX application that prints hello world on the console by clicking the button.

• Step 2: Create a Button.

package application; import javafx.application.Application; importjavafx.scene.control.Button; import javafx.stage.Stage; public class Hello_World extends Application{

@Override
public void start(Stage primaryStage) throws Exception {
 // TODO Auto-generated method stub
 Buttonbtn1=newButton("Say, Hello World");



A JavaFX application that prints hello world on the console by clicking the button.

• Step 3: Create a layout and add a button to it.

package application; import javafx.application.Application; import javafx.scene.control.Button; import javafx.stage.Stage; import javafx.scene.layout.StackPane; public class Hello. World extends Application?

@Override

public void start(Stage primaryStage) throws Exception {
 // TODO Auto-generated method stub
 Button btn1=new Button("Say, Hello World");
 StackPane root=new StackPane();
 root.getChildren().add(btn1);



A JavaFX application that prints hello world on the console by clicking the button.

• Step 4: Create a Scene.

package application; import javafx.application.Application; import javafx.scene.Scene:

import javafx.scene.control.Button:

import javafx.stage.Stage;

import javafx.scene.layout.StackPane;

public class Hello_World extends Application{

@Override
public void start(Stage primaryStage) throws Exception {
 // TODO Auto-generated method stub
 Button btn1=new Button("Say, Hello World");
 StackPane root=new StackPane();
 root.getChildren().add(btn1);
 Scene scene=new Scene(root);



A JavaFX application that prints hello world on the console by clicking the button.

• **Step 5**: Prepare the Stage.

package application;

import javafx.application.Application; import javafx.scene.Scene; import javafx.scene.control.Button; import javafx.stage.Stage; import javafx.scene.layout.StackPane; public class Hello_World extends Application{

@Override

public void start(Stage primaryStage) throws Exception {
 // TODO Auto-generated method stub
 Button btn1=new Button("Say, Hello World");
 StackPane root=new StackPane();

root.getChildren().add(btn1); Scene scene=new Scene(root); primaryStage.setScene(scene); primaryStage.setTitle("First JavaFX Application"); primaryStage.show();



A JavaFX application that prints hello world on the console by clicking the button.

• **Step 6**: Create an event for the button.

package application; import javafx.application.Application; import javafx.event.ActionEvent; import javafx.event.EventHandler; import javafx.scene.Scene; import javafx.scene.control.Button; import javafx.stage.Stage; import javafx.scene.layout.StackPane; public class Hello. World extends Application{

@Override

publicvoid start(Stage primaryStage) throws Exception {
 // TODO Auto-generated method stub
 Button btn1=new Button("Say, Hello World");
 btn1.setOnAction(new EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {

@Override publicvoid handle(ActionEvent arg0) { // TODO Auto-generated method stub System.out.println("hello world"); }): StackPane root=new StackPane(): root.getChildren().add(btn1): Scene scene=new Scene(root 600,400): primaryStage.setScene(scene): primaryStage.setTitle("First JavaFX Application"): primaryStage.show():

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A JavaFX application that prints hello world on the console by clicking the button.

public class Hello_World extends Application{

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public void start(Stage primaryStage) throws Exception {
 // TODO Auto-generated method stub
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 btn1.setOnAction(new EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {

@Override

public void handle(ActionEvent arg0) {
 // TODO Auto-generated method stub
 System.out.println("hello world");

});

StackPane root=new StackPane();	Hello World _ 🛛 🗙
root.getChildren().add(btn1);	
Scene scene=new Scene(root,600,400);
primaryStage.setTitle("First JavaFX Ap	plication");
primaryStage.setScene(scene);	
primaryStage.show();	Say, Helio World
oublicstaticvoid main (String[] args)	
launch(args);	21 public static voi 22 Launchtargs); 23 } 24 }
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	奋 港 Hello_World (2) [Java Applicatio
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A JavaFX application that prints hello world on the console by clicking the button.

Please check another example of JavaFXLoginRegister, involving multiple scenes.

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Login	Register	
Username:	New Username:	
Password:	New Password:	
Login	Register	
Create an Account	Back to Login	深圳) Hong Kong Shenzhen
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Question and Answering (Q&A)





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